

25
5/5/34
15

#6

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE;

DESERET, DECEMBER 2, 1850.

TO THE SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF DESERET.

GENTLEMEN:—Again have our duties public use. And here permit me to remark, brought us together in the capacity of a legislature, for the purpose of establishing government, and prescribing laws and regulations, which shall prove adequate to the wants and necessities of the people.

It is usual upon occasions like this, to lay before the law-making department, a full and concise report of the situation of affairs pertaining to the government; as well as to make such suggestions and recommendations as in the opinion of the executive will prove the most advantageous to the body politic. I purpose so to do, so far as I shall have the ability and the means within my reach, reserving unto myself the privilege of completing any report, as circumstances shall dictate or require.

It is probably known to you that Congress has passed an Act to establish the Territory of Utah, and provided for taking the census of Deseret; but as yet, no official announcements have been made; consequently the government of Deseret will continue in all its departments, until such time as it shall be superceded by an organization contemplated under the act of congress. Whatever may be effected under the new organization, we have the proud satisfaction, of having sustained a quiet, yet energetic government, under all the vicissitudes incident to new and untried localities; and when the general government shall have assumed to pay the expenditures consequent upon the Indian expeditions;—of being comparatively free from debt.

Unlike the golden browed neighbors of our sister state; no agent of ours is hawking about our state bonds, to obtain the necessary means to defray the sixteen dollars per diem allowance of the members of the legislature. In this state, no expense has been incurred, by any of the departments of government for services rendered.

The auditor's report will show, the amounts paid out, being almost exclusively for public improvements, or articles purchased for

that in order to make the settlement of the pecuniary matters of the state more direct and feasible, I wish to direct your attention to the suggestions contained in that report, and recommend their adoption:—in defining the duties of all officers in any wise handling the public funds. In all time to come, it is to be hoped that that enlightened and wise policy will pervade our legislatures, which not require laws to restrain, will yet keep their appropriations and allowances within proper limits. The success of all governments depends upon their having power and ability to perform their various functions, and there is no surer way of crippling their energies and binding their exertions, than plunging them heedlessly and hopelessly into debt; it is far better to assess a tax at once, adequate to all the necessary expenditures of government, than permit an accumulation of indebtedness to harrass every department, and the consequent necessity of forced and temporary loans.

Under the fostering care of the government, the subject of education is fast assuming an importance that will reflect great credit upon our exertions. The board of chancellor and regents of the University have already established schools in various parts of the state, mostly however, without incurring any expense to the institution. The enlightened course pursued by that board, will unquestionably redound to the benefit of the institution, as well as to a general system of education, throughout the state; and must certainly meet with your cordial approval, and warmest encouragement. The situation selected for educational purposes upon the eastern side of the city, will probably be enclosed the ensuing winter; and suitable buildings erected as soon as the necessary funds can be obtained for that purpose.

In extending, and making new settlements, one uniform course has been recommended; that of building and settling in forts in the first instance, and farming in one enclosure.

This course has proven highly successful;—complaint, and liable to terminate in litigation. Nevertheless, we have been compelled, in order to sustain ourselves and our settlements, to make two expeditions against the native tribes; one against the Timpanogos in last February, of which you were informed; the other against a portion of the Shoshones in September last. This last expedition was conducted strictly upon the defensive, and every effort made to attain to a peaceful adjustment of all difficulties unfortunately existing. The Indians having fled, were not encountered by our detachment, but recent reports seem favorable to a peaceful termination.

All the Indians with whom we have had difficulties, are detached or broken off bands from the main tribes; with them, our peaceful relations have never been interrupted.—We have spared no time or expense in endeavoring to conciliate the Indians, and learn them to leave off their habits of pilfering and plundering, and work like other people; but habits of civilization seem not to be in accordance with their physical formation; many that have tried it, pine away, and unless returning to their former habits of living, died in a very short time. Could they be induced to live peaceably and keep herds of cattle, their condition would very materially be ameliorated, and gradually induce a return to the habits of civilization.

It becomes us to be prepared to repel sudden invasions as they generally come at an unexpected moment. To this end I would recommend a more efficient organization of the militia, and strict requirements of officer's reports, and uniform distribution of public service; also, that sufficient means be appropriated to defray the expenses of repairing and housing the public arms, ordnance, &c., and purchasing supplies of camp equipages, baggage, waggons, and teams.

Unparalleled in the history of the times, not a solitary case was reported for trial, before the regular sessions of either the county or supreme courts, during the past year; and no offence beyond the control of a justice of the peace seems to have been committed.—This argues favorably in behalf of justice's courts having extended jurisdiction, and probably, is partly owing to the requirements of the law, making it the duty of all officers to seek to allay and compromise differences, instead of promoting litigation.

It is highly necessary that a court of probate should be organized, or else the duties of the probate courts and public administrator be devolved upon some office now organized.—The estray pound, enclosures, and herding, are each of them subjects requiring your most careful attention, being fruitful sources of

complaint, and liable to terminate in litigation. General laws, specific in their nature, should be passed upon the subject, at as early a day as practicable. The Bath House, near the Warm Springs, is now completed, and will, it is confidently believed, ere long, become a source of revenue to the state.

It is highly desirable that the capitalists of this state should introduce machinery for the manufacturing of all kinds of machinery, that will hereafter, be wanted for factories, &c.; also stoves, and other articles of heavy exportation should be manufactured by our own enterprise and industry. Incalculable benefits would result to this community, if they would engage in almost every kind of manufacture, not only iron, but paper, books, woollen, cloth, leather, crockery, stone-ware, and sugar. Upon this last named article I will submit a single estimate for your consideration. Not more than twenty thousand persons would use 456,250 pounds, allowing only one ounce a day to each person; the expense of the transportation alone, at the low rate of ten cents a pound, would amount to \$45,625; a sum adequate to construct the most extensive sugar manufactory; and when considered in connexion with the superior quality of the beet, and facility with which it can be raised in these valleys, renders it most suicidal policy for us to be dependent upon other than our own resources for that article.

In the neighborhood of what has usually been termed Little Salt Lake, (now Iron county,) our exploring party of last winter, discovered inexhaustible beds of the very best of iron ore. A settlement is now being made at that point.

There is no doubt but that the demand and price consequent upon the distance of any successful competition, will prove sufficient inducement for the capitalists to invest their means, in whatever will necessarily prove a safe investment and ensure an abundant return; any and all kinds of encouragement, by throwing around them an energetic and efficient government, should unquestionably be given. It is wisdom to let capital be associated in infant settlements, because there is a necessity for it, for a time; but to lay the foundation for monied capitalists to monopolize against labor, is no part of my policy, politics, or religion. To encourage enterprise in constructing works of magnitude, it may be well to grant privileges; but they should be so guarded, as to be made amenable to the power granting them, at all times, for the abuse of the powers granted, or diverting them to any other object than the one designed.

From this city, a railroad will most probably be constructed to Iron county, as also

continuously to Southern California, termin- such has been the rapidity of her growth, the
ating at San Diego. Whatever encourage- extent of her improvements, and the devel-
ment you may find it in your power to extend opment of her resources, as to command the
to an object so full of interest to our citizens, admiration, and the respect of all whose lot
I shall most readily acquiesce therein, being has been cast within her bounds, and those afar
within the range of my constitutional duties. off, hearing the glad tidings, are stretching

Friends, I feel it a privilege, which I be- forth their itching palms towards another of
lieve I appreciate, in having the opportunity those free states where the oppressed go free.
I now enjoy, of addressing you upon Govern- and the poor, through ordinary industry, find
mental affairs. ample provision.

There are many, very many causes conspi- Forgive a single allusion to the past. The
ring together, which make it a subject of oppressed became the oppressor, and the op-
deep fraught interest, to behold as I do this pressed again go forth to form new communi-
day, in this mountainous and desert land, ties, new settlements, and new governments.
(where three years since, were only found the Hence are we here, amid these vast moun-
wild, ferocious beast and roving savage,) sena- tains and solitary plains; hence are we here,
tors and representatives congregated in a com- assembled in solemn council to frame laws
fortable public building, which would do for the organization and rule of communities;
credit to any state of a free, enlightened, and and, what gives zest to the picture, devise
happy people. It is a subject of congratula- such laws and regulations as shall perpetuate,
tion to me, to you my friends, and to the guarantee, and sustain, in time to come, our
world, that the all-wise disposer of human free and glorious institutions to the latest
events has so decreed in His providence that generation.

the desert and the solitary place shall be Friends, in all your deliberations, I shall
made glad, that the area of human freedom be happy to participate, so far as it shall be
shall be extended, and civilization shall rear my privilege, and hoping that unanimity and
her habitations amid the silence of the eternal zeal, wisdom and intelligence, may character-
hills, the mighty forests, and lonely islands ize your exertions for the public good the
of the sea. It is this that has peopled the ensuing session, that when you return, you
Atlantic slope of our mountains, furnishing may be enabled to carry with you the proud
the world with this vast republic of nations, conviction of having faithfully discharged
and is now gathering in her fist a few more, your duty to your country and yourselves, is
to throw over to the Pacific slope, as a coun- the prayer of
terpoise to trim her otherwise unequally bal-
anced ship of state.

DESERET is not yet three years old, and yet

Your co-laborer,
BRIGHAM YOUNG.

30 7/14/33

30-

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

TO THE

FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF DESERET.

To the Senate and House of Representatives, convened in General Assembly:

GENTLEMEN:—Through the blessings of God our Father, and under the inestimable rights guaranteed by the Constitution of our country, we have the privilege of meeting in our present capacity. And in accordance with a time-honored custom, and trusting that it may aid somewhat as a basis for that unanimity which should characterize the official acts of persons assembled to promote the public good, I will briefly offer some of my views upon certain subjects that will more or less occupy your attention, and require your deliberation and action.

Whether our revolutionary fathers varied much or little from the spirit and letter of the Constitution in their initiative legislation relative to citizens settling on the public domain, or whether at that period it was within their power to have legislated more in accordance with the Constitution, are questions it is probably needless to dwell upon at present. Certain it is that at an early day, it was deemed proper to institute Territorial governments for settlers on the public domain, which usage is continued to the present; and from these embryo governments States were to be formed and admitted into the Union. And, as in the organization of Territories, so in the admission of States, there is no specific rule in the Constitution farther than:—"New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union," and, "The United States shall

guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of government." True, since the celebrated ordinance of 1787 in relation to the government of the then North-western Territory, there has been less of direct legislation by Congress for citizens in Territories—less direct Congressional legislation and taxation without representation—still the appointment of officers for American citizens, not only without regard to their choice, but, in some cases, contrary to their expressed wishes, (to say nothing of the character and conduct of many of said officers), and the having no vote in the national council nor in the election of the chief magistrate, (while paying an equally proportionate quota of governmental expenses), are so contrary to the principles upon which our Independence was declared and so inconsistent with the Constitution that, at first thought, it seems not a little strange that such erroneous and unequal practices were ever instituted, and very inconsistent that they have been so long perpetuated and are still practiced.

In a Republican government like ours I hold that both justice and consistency require that citizens in Territories, however few in number, should at least have not only a voice but also a vote in the Representative Branch of the General Government, a vote for the Chief Magistrate, and their choice in the officers appointed by him, except, perhaps, the Secretary, and Judges and other law officers so far as their official acts are exclusively restricted to business pertaining to the United

States as a party; and still more just and consistent would it be were the people allowed one Representative in Congress and to elect all their officers, with the exceptions already named. And then, when the people in a Territory properly express their wish to assume the responsibility and expense of a State government, upon their presentation of a Constitution republican in form, with a petition for admission, the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, justice, and the most ordinary regard for the rights of their fellow-citizens all combine to counsel Congress to cordially welcome and at once admit that Territory into the family of States, regardless of the number of its population. That Territorial numbers, so they are capable and desirous of republican self-government, are irrelevant to the question of admission as a State we have the authority of the Hon. W. H. Seward, now Secretary of State, in his speech in the Senate, April 9, 1856, in favor of the admission of Kansas, as follows:—"The Constitution does not prescribe 93,700, or any other number of people, as necessary to constitute a State." "The point concerning numbers is therefore practically unimportant and frivolous." "The Constitution prescribes only two qualifications for new States, namely:—a substantial civil community, and a republican government." And here I assert, without fear of truthful contradiction, that we are clearly within the bounds so correctly defined by Mr. Seward as requisite to our admission as a State, for our conduct under a provisional government, until it was superseded by a Territorial organization, and our acts under that organization clearly prove that we are "a substantial civil community;" and the Constitution lately adopted by our Convention and ratified by the people is certainly "republican" in form, and by it we wish to abide.

In addition, both to my views upon these points and to the thoroughly considered statements made by Mr. Seward, it may not be uninteresting to briefly allude to the varied proceedings, as to manner of admission, that have increased the number of States from thirteen to thirty-four. Vermont, Kentucky, and Maine, respectively claimed by New York, Virginia, and Massachusetts, were admitted in accordance with Section 3, Article IV, of the Constitution. Texas was annexed. After repeated memorials by the Legislative Assembly of Michigan and much difficulty in re-

gard to a portion of her southern boundary, Congress passed "an act to establish the northern boundary line of the State of Ohio, and to provide for the admission of the State of Michigan into the Union." Tennessee, Arkansas, Florida, and Iowa called conventions, adopted Constitutions, applied for admission, and were in that manner admitted. In several instances Congress, upon petition or memorial, have passed acts to enable or authorize the people of a Territory "to form a constitution and State government" preparatory to admission; and in some cases have in the enabling acts also provided for admission and representation. California, occupying, like Utah, territory ceded to the United States by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, February 2d, 1848, and having passed a short period under what may be called a military-civil government, met by her Delegates in convention, formed a constitution, ratified it on the 13th of November, 1849, by a very unanimous vote, and at the same time "elected a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, members of the Legislature, and two members of Congress." On the 15th of December next after the general election the Legislature convened, organized, proceeded to elect the State officers made elective by the Constitution, two Senators to Congress, and to legislate upon such matters and in such manner as in their judgement circumstances required. Thus California, without having undergone a Territorial pupilage, stepped at once upon the platform of State action, and was admitted into the Union on the 9th of September, 1850, and that too as Constitutionally, lawfully, and properly as any other State has been admitted, having "a substantial civil community, and a republican government."

On the 1st of September, 1849, the day the Convention began its session, the largest number claimed by California was some 43,000, a number probably about one half the present population of Utah. I think this places us comparatively on a very respectable footing as to numbers, and do not see that any one can consistently object to the larger number's doing what was sanctioned on the part of so much the lesser number. It may also be proper, in order to verify an historical event, to here remark that the sudden increase of population in California in 1849, from the best information I have, was chiefly due to the previous first known discovery there of gold by members of the Mormon Battalion,

which Battalion also very efficiently aided in wresting from Mexico that fertile and valuable region. Again, the census of 1860 shows the population of Oregon to be 52,464, and she enjoys all the blessings and privileges of State government, on an equality with her sister States.

Most fully are we all aware that no improper, ambitious, or disloyal motives have induced us to prefer following in the State precedential footsteps made by California, but for reasons so justly urged for her admission, and because our position is still more isolated than hers, our population is already numerous and rapidly increasing, our Territorial organization is each year growing less adapted to the necessities of the people who are wearied in being so long disfranchised while winning to civilization and freedom a region so forbidding, and, more than all, because it is our inalienable and Constitutional right, have we adopted a like course in seeking our admission and in our subsequent action. And I am confident, so far as I can discern, that this course will most conduce to the advancement of the true social, industrial, and political interests of all concerned.

In this connection, and while our nation, with a large and rapidly increasing public debt, is struggling to preserve the integrity of her boundaries, I deem it proper to suggest that our admission will leave in the public Treasury some \$34,000 annually appropriated for our Territorial expenses, and will add to the revenue the full amount of our annual quota of the Governmental tax. When millions of dollars are being disbursed weekly, these thousands may seem small in contrast; but in the great majority of instances those millions have been collected in much smaller amounts than the thousands of Utah's quota.

In accordance with an act passed by Congress, in July last, nearly \$27,000 of the direct tax was apportioned to Utah. I was gratified that our Legislative Assembly so promptly assumed the payment of our quota of that tax; and without question this General Assembly, should they deem further action on that subject necessary, will, with equal patriotism, adopt such measures as will best sustain our Government in its financial affairs, so far as our apportionment and every Constitutional requirement are concerned. But I

wish it distinctly understood that I object to any action being taken in this or any other matter, except on the ground of right and justice, and in nowise as an evidence of our loyalty, for it has oftentimes been severely tested, and has, on every occasion, emerged from the test with unsullied purity. We are not here as aliens from our Government, but we are tried and firm supporters of the Constitution and every Constitutional right.

If, after electing two Senators to Congress and adopting a memorial for our admission, and such other memorials, if any, as to you may seem proper, you should in your wisdom deem it best to proceed farther in legislative duties, I respectfully recommend that you enact that the laws now in force in the Territory of Utah be in full force and virtue in law in the State of Deseret, until superseded by future legislation. I would also respectfully suggest that in all legislation, the condition, circumstances and wants of the people are to be considered in enacting any given law, whereby you will avoid the blind patterning after laws entirely inapplicable.—In pursuing this course, it will at once occur to you to encourage the importation of useful machinery, rather than manufactured articles; to foster, by appropriate bounties and otherwise, the raising of dye-stuffs, flax, hemp, cotton and wool, and the erection of factories; to encourage the raising of tobacco, so long as the people will use it, and the careful storing up of all surplus grain, for thousands upon thousands will flock here in need of succor; to promote the cause of general education, and, in fine, to always legislate for the good of the people at large and not for individual advantage, keeping inviolate our Constitution and the Constitution and all Constitutional laws of our country.

Gentlemen:—I tender you my future cordial co-operation in the performance of the important duties now devolved upon you, my confidence in your integrity, intelligence, and capability, and invoke for your guidance the blessings of Israel's God, who setteth up nations and breaketh them in pieces, who ruleth and overruleth, and ordereth and doeth all things well, in accordance with His own good pleasure.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Great Salt Lake City, April 14, 1862.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

OF THE

STATE OF DESERET.

—o—
FOURTH ANNUAL SESSION.
—o—

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, State of Deseret, January 23, 1885.

To the Senate and House of Representatives Convened in General Assembly:

GENTLEMEN:—It is with profound feelings of thankfulness to Almighty God for the manifold blessings which He has vouchsafed unto us that I once more, in my capacity of Governor, salute you upon your assembling together at this, the commencement of another year.

Since I last had the pleasure of addressing you, Deseret has continued to rapidly advance in that path of progress and development which she has ever undeviatingly pursued since her first settlement. Possessing in the beginning but few advantages compared with many of her Sister States, and having no glittering treasures to offer as inducements to the ordinary immigrant to settle here, Deseret has, nevertheless, marched steadily onward to the fulfilment of the high destiny anticipated for her. The year which has just passed has been to our citizens a season of peace and prosperity. Bountiful harvests have rewarded the husbandmen for their toil, and our smiling fields and fruitful

orchards have presented a prospect that has gladdened every heart and caused thanksgivings to ascend to the Great Creator for the abundant fertility which he has bestowed upon our land. Under the benign and heavenly influence of peace, which we have enjoyed to so eminent a degree, our settlements have been extended North and South; they have increased in population, in the conveniences and comforts of life, and in everything that contributes to material wealth; nooks and valleys, and resources of which the people have had no expectation of ever finding in these sterile and forbidding-looking mountains, have been discovered and developed to a very gratifying extent, encouraging our citizens, and causing them to place a higher value upon our country and the advantages which it affords than they were disposed to do upon our first settlement here. With all their apparent sterility, the uninviting nature of their surroundings, and the desolate wastes which stretch themselves for

hundreds of miles on every side of us, making our position here one of complete isolation, we have become deeply attached to these valleys. Embosomed in the midst of the mighty range of mountains which form the backbone of our continent, they invited us to rest when we were weary pilgrims, fleeing from heartless and cruel persecution which had sought to destroy us and obliterate our religion from the face of the earth, and, since our residence here, they have been to us all they promised to be—an asylum and secure retreat—a peaceful home for us and the Israel of God who have gathered here. The deplorable events which have transpired in those portions of our country where we formerly resided—the fruits of foul rebellion and the abuse of that liberty which our Fathers bequeathed unto us as a most inestimable and precious legacy—have enabled us to appreciate the seclusion of these mountain fastnesses, and has given Deseret an importance which was but little dreamed of a few years ago.

There has been no change since I last addressed you in the relationship of the State of Deseret to the Parent Government. The Congress of the United States has not yet deemed it proper to admit Deseret into the family of States. In petitioning to be admitted into the Union as a Sovereign State, we were desirous of lightening the expenses of the General Government by bearing our own governmental expenses; this may yet be viewed as an object of sufficient importance to prompt Congress to look favorably upon our request. Indeed, it seems probable that the time is not far distant when we will be requested and solicited to assume the dignity and responsibilities of a Sovereign State among our Sister States in the Union. It has been urged that our population was not sufficient to entitle us to this right; but this can no longer be held as an objection, even if our population had not increased to the

number required under the last apportionment for the election of a member of the House of Representatives of the United States; for the Territory of Nevada, which has recently been released from her condition of Territorial dependence and been offered the robes of sovereignty, did not have, at the time of her admission into the Union as a State, a population to exceed 40,000 souls. In order that every thing may be in readiness when Congress shall recognize our State organization, and to save confusion and trouble when the transition from a Territorial condition to that of a State shall have been fully accomplished, I would respectfully suggest that you enact that the laws now in force in the Territory of Utah be in full force and virtue in law in the State of Deseret.

The progress which is being made in the opening of coal mines—by which coal in increased quantities and of an improved quality is being brought into market—in the erection of handsome and substantial stores and public buildings and commodious and elegant dwellings, in the production of staples and in the advancement of home manufactures of various kinds, is a cause of sincere congratulation. Machinery for the manufacture of woollen and cotton fabrics has been imported and put into successful operation, and I trust that the day is not far distant when our importation of these articles will be comparatively limited.

The Pacific Railroad, which has occupied so large a share of public attention for the past few years, is being forwarded, both East and West, with commendable rapidity. A portion of the route for the road through our State has been surveyed, and it is now ascertained that it can be laid through these mountains without meeting with the difficulties which were anticipated as likely to prove almost insuperable. The Telegraphic wires have already been stretched across the Continent, and have proved

beneficial to our business men and others. By this medium we have been furnished daily with the news from the East and West, and have also been able to communicate with our correspondents and friends, thousands of miles distant, with great ease at any moment. The introduction of this valuable invention into our State has been attended with gratifying results, and is being more highly appreciated every day. By the proper use of these great discoveries of our age—the Railroad and the Telegraph—and by fully availing ourselves of the facilities which they proffer, we can be greatly aided in advancing the interests of our State.

The efforts of our citizens to produce cotton have been crowned with very encouraging success. There have been, and still are, many difficulties to be contended with and overcome before the business of raising cotton can become as remunerative as the raising of cereals in more favorable localities; but the experience gained during the past few years by the citizens of the cotton growing districts will be of incalculable benefit to them in their future operations. The recent accessions of strength which those settlements have received, have had an inspiring effect upon the old settlers there, and they feel that many of the difficulties under which they have heretofore labored are about to be overcome.

The Indian disturbances on the plains, and the precarious nature of the transportation by the route usually travelled from the East, have caused all eyes to be turned in other directions to discover a route which, while promising the safety and certainty of regular communication that the old travelled route does not afford, will, at the same time, not be so expensive as to render it impracticable for the service we want. These requi-

sites we hope will be found in the route to this State by way of the Colorado River. In view of the probable necessity of our being compelled to use and to depend principally upon this route for the purposes of communication and commerce, steps have been taken by the Deseret Mercantile Association to build a warehouse at the head of navigation on the Colorado River. The site selected for the erection of that building is 125 miles distant from St. George. A road is being constructed from the latter point to the warehouse, and companies have been formed to establish settlements at suitable points contiguous to the proposed Landing and on the road leading thereto. When the contemplated measures respecting this route shall have been fully carried out, I think it is not too much to say that its importance to our State will be immense. Sanguine hopes are entertained that when once that route is opened, and traffic established by it, goods can be delivered in Great Salt Lake City as cheap, if not cheaper, than by any other present travelled route. Besides, its proximity to our Southern settlements gives it one great advantage over every other route, viz.: that to reach the landing at the head of navigation we are required to go very little beyond the limits of our own State. The development and benefits which will attend this traffic and intercourse at those Settlements which are now viewed as somewhat remote and out of the way, can be readily understood. In view of these prospects the citizens of the Southern portion of our State are hopeful for the future, and they already anticipate the beneficial results which will follow the adoption of this route.

May Heaven's blessings rest down upon your deliberations.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

hundreds of miles on every side of us, making our position here one of complete isolation, we have become deeply attached to these valleys. Embosomed in the midst of the mighty range of mountains which form the backbone of our continent, they invited us to rest when we were weary pilgrims, fleeing from heartless and cruel persecution which had sought to destroy us and obliterate our religion from the face of the earth, and, since our residence here, they have been to us all they promised to be—an asylum and secure retreat—a peaceful home for us and the Israel of God who have gathered here. The deplorable events which have transpired in those portions of our country where we formerly resided—the fruits of foul rebellion and the abuse of that liberty which our Fathers bequeathed unto us as a most inestimable and precious legacy—have enabled us to appreciate the seclusion of these mountain fastnesses, and has given Deseret an importance which was but little dreamed of a few years ago.

There has been no change since I last addressed you in the relationship of the State of Deseret to the Parent Government. The Congress of the United States has not yet deemed it proper to admit Deseret into the family of States. In petitioning to be admitted into the Union as a Sovereign State, we were desirous of lightening the expenses of the General Government by bearing our own governmental expenses; this may yet be viewed as an object of sufficient importance to prompt Congress to look favorably upon our request. Indeed, it seems probable that the time is not far distant when we will be requested and solicited to assume the dignity and responsibilities of a Sovereign State among our Sister States in the Union. It has been urged that our population was not sufficient to entitle us to this right; but this can no longer be held as an objection, even if our population had not increased to the

number required under the last apportionment for the election of a member of the House of Representatives of the United States; for the Territory of Nevada, which has recently been released from her condition of Territorial dependence and been offered the robes of sovereignty, did not have, at the time of her admission into the Union as a State, a population to exceed 40,000 souls. In order that every thing may be in readiness when Congress shall recognize our State organization, and to save confusion and trouble when the transition from a Territorial condition to that of a State shall have been fully accomplished, I would respectfully suggest that you enact that the laws now in force in the Territory of Utah be in full force and virtue in law in the State of Deseret.

The progress which is being made in the opening of coal mines—by which coal in increased quantities and of an improved quality is being brought into market—in the erection of handsome and substantial stores and public buildings and commodious and elegant dwellings, in the production of staples and in the advancement of home manufactures of various kinds, is a cause of sincere congratulation. Machinery for the manufacture of woollen and cotton fabrics has been imported and put into successful operation, and I trust that the day is not far distant when our importation of these articles will be comparatively limited.

The Pacific Railroad, which has occupied so large a share of public attention for the past few years, is being forwarded, both East and West, with commendable rapidity. A portion of the route for the road through our State has been surveyed, and it is now ascertained that it can be laid through these mountains without meeting with the difficulties which were anticipated as likely to prove almost insuperable. The Telegraphic wires have already been stretched across the Continent, and have proved

beneficial to our business men and others. By this medium we have been furnished daily with the news from the East and West, and have also been able to communicate with our correspondents and friends, thousands of miles distant, with great ease at any moment. The introduction of this valuable invention into our State has been attended with gratifying results, and is being more highly appreciated every day. By the proper use of these great discoveries of our age—the Railroad and the Telegraph—and by fully availing ourselves of the facilities which they proffer, we can be greatly aided in advancing the interests of our State.

The efforts of our citizens to produce cotton have been crowned with very encouraging success. There have been, and still are, many difficulties to be contended with and overcome before the business of raising cotton can become as remunerative as the raising of cereals in more favorable localities; but the experience gained during the past few years by the citizens of the cotton growing districts will be of incalculable benefit to them in their future operations. The recent accessions of strength which those settlements have received, have had an inspiring effect upon the old settlers there, and they feel that many of the difficulties under which they have heretofore labored are about to be overcome.

The Indian disturbances on the plains, and the precarious nature of the transportation by the route usually travelled from the East, have caused all eyes to be turned in other directions to discover a route which, while promising the safety and certainty of regular communication that the old travelled route does not afford, will, at the same time, not be so expensive as to render it impracticable for the service we want. These requi-

sites we hope will be found in the route to this State by way of the Colorado River. In view of the probable necessity of our being compelled to use and to depend principally upon this route for the purposes of communication and commerce, steps have been taken by the Deseret Mercantile Association to build a warehouse at the head of navigation on the Colorado River. The site selected for the erection of that building is 125 miles distant from St. George. A road is being constructed from the latter point to the warehouse, and companies have been formed to establish settlements at suitable points contiguous to the proposed Landing and on the road leading thereto. When the contemplated measures respecting this route shall have been fully carried out, I think it is not too much to say that its importance to our State will be immense. Sanguine hopes are entertained that when once that route is opened, and traffic established by it, goods can be delivered in Great Salt Lake City as cheap, if not cheaper, than by any other present travelled route. Besides, its proximity to our Southern settlements gives it one great advantage over every other route, viz.: that to reach the landing at the head of navigation we are required to go very little beyond the limits of our own State. The development and benefits which will attend this traffic and intercourse at those Settlements which are now viewed as somewhat remote and out of the way, can be readily understood. In view of these prospects the citizens of the Southern portion of our State are hopeful for the future, and they already anticipate the beneficial results which will follow the adoption of this route.

May Heaven's blessings rest down upon your deliberations.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

hundreds of miles on every side of us, making our position here one of complete isolation, we have become deeply attached to these valleys. Embosomed in the midst of the mighty range of mountains which form the backbone of our continent, they invited us to rest when we were weary pilgrims, fleeing from heartless and cruel persecution which had sought to destroy us and obliterate our religion from the face of the earth, and, since our residence here, they have been to us all they promised to be—an asylum and secure retreat—a peaceful home for us and the Israel of God who have gathered here. The deplorable events which have transpired in those portions of our country where we formerly resided—the fruits of foul rebellion and the abuse of that liberty which our Fathers bequeathed unto us as a most inestimable and precious legacy—have enabled us to appreciate the seclusion of these mountain fastnesses, and has given Deseret an importance which was but little dreamed of a few years ago.

There has been no change since I last addressed you in the relationship of the State of Deseret to the Parent Government. The Congress of the United States has not yet deemed it proper to admit Deseret into the family of States. In petitioning to be admitted into the Union as a Sovereign State, we were desirous of lightening the expenses of the General Government by bearing our own governmental expenses; this may yet be viewed as an object of sufficient importance to prompt Congress to look favorably upon our request. Indeed, it seems probable that the time is not far distant when we will be requested and solicited to assume the dignity and responsibilities of a Sovereign State among our Sister States in the Union. It has been urged that our population was not sufficient to entitle us to this right; but this can no longer be held as an objection, even if our population had not increased to the

number required under the last apportionment for the election of a member of the House of Representatives of the United States; for the Territory of Nevada, which has recently been released from her condition of Territorial dependence and been offered the robes of sovereignty, did not have, at the time of her admission into the Union as a State, a population to exceed 40,000 souls. In order that every thing may be in readiness when Congress shall recognize our State organization, and to save confusion and trouble when the transition from a Territorial condition to that of a State shall have been fully accomplished, I would respectfully suggest that you enact that the laws now in force in the Territory of Utah be in full force and virtue in law in the State of Deseret.

The progress which is being made in the opening of coal mines—by which coal in increased quantities and of an improved quality is being brought into market—in the erection of handsome and substantial stores and public buildings and commodious and elegant dwellings, in the production of staples and in the advancement of home manufactures of various kinds, is a cause of sincere congratulation. Machinery for the manufacture of woollen and cotton fabrics has been imported and put into successful operation, and I trust that the day is not far distant when our importation of these articles will be comparatively limited.

The Pacific Railroad, which has occupied so large a share of public attention for the past few years, is being forwarded, both East and West, with commendable rapidity. A portion of the route for the road through our State has been surveyed, and it is now ascertained that it can be laid through these mountains without meeting with the difficulties which were anticipated as likely to prove almost insuperable. The Telegraphic wires have already been stretched across the Continent, and have proved

beneficial to our business men and others. By this medium we have been furnished daily with the news from the East and West, and have also been able to communicate with our correspondents and friends, thousands of miles distant, with great ease at any moment. The introduction of this valuable invention into our State has been attended with gratifying results, and is being more highly appreciated every day. By the proper use of these great discoveries of our age—the Railroad and the Telegraph—and by fully availing ourselves of the facilities which they proffer, we can be greatly aided in advancing the interests of our State.

The efforts of our citizens to produce cotton have been crowned with very encouraging success. There have been, and still are, many difficulties to be contended with and overcome before the business of raising cotton can become as remunerative as the raising of cereals in more favorable localities; but the experience gained during the past few years by the citizens of the cotton growing districts will be of incalculable benefit to them in their future operations. The recent accessions of strength which those settlements have received, have had an inspiring effect upon the old settlers there, and they feel that many of the difficulties under which they have heretofore labored are about to be overcome.

The Indian disturbances on the plains, and the precarious nature of the transportation by the route usually travelled from the East, have caused all eyes to be turned in other directions to discover a route which, while promising the safety and certainty of regular communication that the old travelled route does not afford, will, at the same time, not be so expensive as to render it impracticable for the service we want. These requi-

sites we hope will be found in the route to this State by way of the Colorado River. In view of the probable necessity of our being compelled to use and to depend principally upon this route for the purposes of communication and commerce, steps have been taken by the Deseret Mercantile Association to build a warehouse at the head of navigation on the Colorado River. The site selected for the erection of that building is 125 miles distant from St. George. A road is being constructed from the latter point to the warehouse, and companies have been formed to establish settlements at suitable points contiguous to the proposed Landing and on the road leading thereto. When the contemplated measures respecting this route shall have been fully carried out, I think it is not too much to say that its importance to our State will be immense. sanguine hopes are entertained that when once that route is opened, and traffic established by it, goods can be delivered in Great Salt Lake City as cheap, if not cheaper, than by any other present travelled route. Besides, its proximity to our Southern settlements gives it one great advantage over every other route, viz.: that to reach the landing at the head of navigation we are required to go very little beyond the limits of our own State. The development and benefits which will attend this traffic and intercourse at those Settlements which are now viewed as somewhat remote and out of the way, can be readily understood. In view of these prospects the citizens of the Southern portion of our State are hopeful for the future, and they already anticipate the beneficial results which will follow the adoption of this route.

May Heaven's blessings rest down upon your deliberations.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

hundreds of miles on every side of us, making our position here one of complete isolation, we have become deeply attached to these valleys. Embosomed in the midst of the mighty range of mountains which form the backbone of our continent, they invited us to rest when we were weary pilgrims, fleeing from heartless and cruel persecution which had sought to destroy us and obliterate our religion from the face of the earth, and, since our residence here, they have been to us all they promised to be—an asylum and secure retreat—a peaceful home for us and the Israel of God who have gathered here. The deplorable events which have transpired in those portions of our country where we formerly resided—the fruits of foul rebellion and the abuse of that liberty which our Fathers bequeathed unto us as a most inestimable and precious legacy—have enabled us to appreciate the seclusion of these mountain fastnesses, and has given Deseret an importance which was but little dreamed of a few years ago.

There has been no change since I last addressed you in the relationship of the State of Deseret to the Parent Government. The Congress of the United States has not yet deemed it proper to admit Deseret into the family of States. In petitioning to be admitted into the Union as a Sovereign State, we were desirous of lightening the expenses of the General Government by bearing our own governmental expenses; this may yet be viewed as an object of sufficient importance to prompt Congress to look favorably upon our request. Indeed, it seems probable that the time is not far distant when we will be requested and solicited to assume the dignity and responsibilities of a Sovereign State among our Sister States in the Union. It has been urged that our population was not sufficient to entitle us to this right; but this can no longer be held as an objection, even if our population had not increased to the

number required under the last apportionment for the election of a member of the House of Representatives of the United States; for the Territory of Nevada, which has recently been released from her condition of Territorial dependence and been offered the robes of sovereignty, did not have, at the time of her admission into the Union as a State, a population to exceed 40,000 souls. In order that every thing may be in readiness when Congress shall recognize our State organization, and to save confusion and trouble when the transition from a Territorial condition to that of a State shall have been fully accomplished, I would respectfully suggest that you enact that the laws now in force in the Territory of Utah be in full force and virtue in law in the State of Deseret.

The progress which is being made in the opening of coal mines—by which coal in increased quantities and of an improved quality is being brought into market—in the erection of handsome and substantial stores and public buildings and commodious and elegant dwellings, in the production of staples and in the advancement of home manufactures of various kinds, is a cause of sincere congratulation. Machinery for the manufacture of woollen and cotton fabrics has been imported and put into successful operation, and I trust that the day is not far distant when our importation of these articles will be comparatively limited.

The Pacific Railroad, which has occupied so large a share of public attention for the past few years, is being forwarded, both East and West, with commendable rapidity. A portion of the route for the road through our State has been surveyed, and it is now ascertained that it can be laid through these mountains without meeting with the difficulties which were anticipated as likely to prove almost insuperable. The Telegraphic wires have already been stretched across the Continent, and have proved

beneficial to our business men and others. By this medium we have been furnished daily with the news from the East and West, and have also been able to communicate with our correspondents and friends, thousands of miles distant, with great ease at any moment. The introduction of this valuable invention into our State has been attended with gratifying results, and is being more highly appreciated every day. By the proper use of these great discoveries of our age—the Railroad and the Telegraph—and by fully availing ourselves of the facilities which they proffer, we can be greatly aided in advancing the interests of our State.

The efforts of our citizens to produce cotton have been crowned with very encouraging success. There have been, and still are, many difficulties to be contended with and overcome before the business of raising cotton can become as remunerative as the raising of cereals in more favorable localities; but the experience gained during the past few years by the citizens of the cotton growing districts will be of incalculable benefit to them in their future operations. The recent accessions of strength which those settlements have received, have had an inspiring effect upon the old settlers there, and they feel that many of the difficulties under which they have heretofore labored are about to be overcome.

The Indian disturbances on the plains, and the precarious nature of the transportation by the route usually travelled from the East, have caused all eyes to be turned in other directions to discover a route which, while promising the safety and certainty of regular communication that the old travelled route does not afford, will, at the same time, not be so expensive as to render it impracticable for the service we want. These requi-

sites we hope will be found in the route to this State by way of the Colorado River. In view of the probable necessity of our being compelled to use and to depend principally upon this route for the purposes of communication and commerce, steps have been taken by the Deseret Mercantile Association to build a warehouse at the head of navigation on the Colorado River. The site selected for the erection of that building is 125 miles distant from St. George. A road is being constructed from the latter point to the warehouse, and companies have been formed to establish settlements at suitable points contiguous to the proposed Landing and on the road leading thereto. When the contemplated measures respecting this route shall have been fully carried out, I think it is not too much to say that its importance to our State will be immense. Sanguine hopes are entertained that when once that route is opened, and traffic established by it, goods can be delivered in Great Salt Lake City as cheap, if not cheaper, than by any other present travelled route. Besides, its proximity to our Southern settlements gives it one great advantage over every other route, viz.: that to reach the landing at the head of navigation we are required to go very little beyond the limits of our own State. The development and benefits which will attend this traffic and intercourse at those settlements which are now viewed as somewhat remote and out of the way, can be readily understood. In view of these prospects the citizens of the Southern portion of our State are hopeful for the future, and they already anticipate the beneficial results which will follow the adoption of this route.

May Heaven's blessings rest down upon your deliberations.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

hundreds of miles on every side of us, making our position here one of complete isolation, we have become deeply attached to these valleys. Embosomed in the midst of the mighty range of mountains which form the backbone of our continent, they invited us to rest when we were weary pilgrims, fleeing from heartless and cruel persecution which had sought to destroy us and obliterate our religion from the face of the earth, and, since our residence here, they have been to us all they promised to be—an asylum and secure retreat—a peaceful home for us and the Israel of God who have gathered here. The deplorable events which have transpired in those portions of our country where we formerly resided—the fruits of foul rebellion and the abuse of that liberty which our Fathers bequeathed unto us as a most inestimable and precious legacy—have enabled us to appreciate the seclusion of these mountain fastnesses, and has given Deseret an importance which was but little dreamed of a few years ago.

There has been no change since I last addressed you in the relationship of the State of Deseret to the Parent Government. The Congress of the United States has not yet deemed it proper to admit Deseret into the family of States. In petitioning to be admitted into the Union as a Sovereign State, we were desirous of lightening the expenses of the General Government by bearing our own governmental expenses; this may yet be viewed as an object of sufficient importance to prompt Congress to look favorably upon our request. Indeed, it seems probable that the time is not far distant when we will be requested and solicited to assume the dignity and responsibilities of a Sovereign State among our Sister States in the Union. It has been urged that our population was not sufficient to entitle us to this right; but this can no longer be held as an objection, even if our population had not increased to the

number required under the last apportionment for the election of a member of the House of Representatives of the United States; for the Territory of Nevada, which has recently been released from her condition of Territorial dependence and been offered the robes of sovereignty, did not have, at the time of her admission into the Union as a State, a population to exceed 40,000 souls. In order that every thing may be in readiness when Congress shall recognize our State organization, and to save confusion and trouble when the transition from a Territorial condition to that of a State shall have been fully accomplished, I would respectfully suggest that you enact that the laws now in force in the Territory of Utah be in full force and virtue in law in the State of Deseret.

The progress which is being made in the opening of coal mines—by which coal in increased quantities and of an improved quality is being brought into market—in the erection of handsome and substantial stores and public buildings and commodious and elegant dwellings, in the production of staples and in the advancement of home manufactures of various kinds, is a cause of sincere congratulation. Machinery for the manufacture of woollen and cotton fabrics has been imported and put into successful operation, and I trust that the day is not far distant when our importation of these articles will be comparatively limited.

The Pacific Railroad, which has occupied so large a share of public attention for the past few years, is being forwarded, both East and West, with commendable rapidity. A portion of the route for the road through our State has been surveyed, and it is now ascertained that it can be laid through these mountains without meeting with the difficulties which were anticipated as likely to prove almost insuperable. The Telegraphic wires have already been stretched across the Continent, and have proved

beneficial to our business men and others. By this medium we have been furnished daily with the news from the East and West, and have also been able to communicate with our correspondents and friends, thousands of miles distant, with great ease at any moment. The introduction of this valuable invention into our State has been attended with gratifying results, and is being more highly appreciated every day. By the proper use of these great discoveries of our age—the Railroad and the Telegraph—and by fully availing ourselves of the facilities which they proffer, we can be greatly aided in advancing the interests of our State.

The efforts of our citizens to produce cotton have been crowned with very encouraging success. There have been, and still are, many difficulties to be contended with and overcome before the business of raising cotton can become as remunerative as the raising of cereals in more favorable localities; but the experience gained during the past few years by the citizens of the cotton growing districts will be of incalculable benefit to them in their future operations. The recent accessions of strength which those settlements have received, have had an inspiring effect upon the old settlers there, and they feel that many of the difficulties under which they have heretofore labored are about to be overcome.

The Indian disturbances on the plains, and the precarious nature of the transportation by the route usually travelled from the East, have caused all eyes to be turned in other directions to discover a route which, while promising the safety and certainty of regular communication that the old travelled route does not afford, will, at the same time, not be so expensive as to render it impracticable for the service we want. These requi-

sites we hope will be found in the route to this State by way of the Colorado River. In view of the probable necessity of our being compelled to use and to depend principally upon this route for the purposes of communication and commerce, steps have been taken by the Deseret Mercantile Association to build a warehouse at the head of navigation on the Colorado River. The site selected for the erection of that building is 125 miles distant from St. George. A road is being constructed from the latter point to the warehouse, and companies have been formed to establish settlements at suitable points contiguous to the proposed Landing and on the road leading thereto. When the contemplated measures respecting this route shall have been fully carried out, I think it is not too much to say that its importance to our State will be immense. Sanguine hopes are entertained that when once that route is opened, and traffic established by it, goods can be delivered in Great Salt Lake City as cheap, if not cheaper, than by any other present travelled route. Besides, its proximity to our Southern settlements gives it one great advantage over every other route, viz.: that to reach the landing at the head of navigation we are required to go very little beyond the limits of our own State. The development and benefits which will attend this traffic and intercourse at those Settlements which are now viewed as somewhat remote and out of the way, can be readily understood. In view of these prospects the citizens of the Southern portion of our State are hopeful for the future, and they already anticipate the beneficial results which will follow the adoption of this route.

May Heaven's blessings rest down upon your deliberations.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

hundreds of miles on every side of us, making our position here one of complete isolation, we have become deeply attached to these valleys. Embosomed in the midst of the mighty range of mountains which form the backbone of our continent, they invited us to rest when we were weary pilgrims, fleeing from heartless and cruel persecution which had sought to destroy us and obliterate our religion from the face of the earth, and, since our residence here, they have been to us all they promised to be—an asylum and secure retreat—a peaceful home for us and the Israel of God who have gathered here. The deplorable events which have transpired in those portions of our country where we formerly resided—the fruits of foul rebellion and the abuse of that liberty which our Fathers bequeathed unto us as a most inestimable and precious legacy—have enabled us to appreciate the seclusion of these mountain fastnesses, and has given Deseret an importance which was but little dreamed of a few years ago.

There has been no change since I last addressed you in the relationship of the State of Deseret to the Parent Government. The Congress of the United States has not yet deemed it proper to admit Deseret into the family of States. In petitioning to be admitted into the Union as a Sovereign State, we were desirous of lightening the expenses of the General Government by bearing our own governmental expenses; this may yet be viewed as an object of sufficient importance to prompt Congress to look favorably upon our request. Indeed, it seems probable that the time is not far distant when we will be requested and solicited to assume the dignity and responsibilities of a Sovereign State among our Sister States in the Union. It has been urged that our population was not sufficient to entitle us to this right; but this can no longer be held as an objection, even if our population had not increased to the

number required under the last apportionment for the election of a member of the House of Representatives of the United States; for the Territory of Nevada, which has recently been released from her condition of Territorial dependence and been offered the robes of sovereignty, did not have, at the time of her admission into the Union as a State, a population to exceed 40,000 souls. In order that every thing may be in readiness when Congress shall recognize our State organization, and to save confusion and trouble when the transition from a Territorial condition to that of a State shall have been fully accomplished, I would respectfully suggest that you enact that the laws now in force in the Territory of Utah be in full force and virtue in law in the State of Deseret.

The progress which is being made in the opening of coal mines—by which coal in increased quantities and of an improved quality is being brought into market—in the erection of handsome and substantial stores and public buildings and commodious and elegant dwellings, in the production of staples and in the advancement of home manufactures of various kinds, is a cause of sincere congratulation. Machinery for the manufacture of woollen and cotton fabrics has been imported and put into successful operation, and I trust that the day is not far distant when our importation of these articles will be comparatively limited.

The Pacific Railroad, which has occupied so large a share of public attention for the past few years, is being forwarded, both East and West, with commendable rapidity. A portion of the route for the road through our State has been surveyed, and it is now ascertained that it can be laid through these mountains without meeting with the difficulties which were anticipated as likely to prove almost insuperable. The Telegraphic wires have already been stretched across the Continent, and have proved

beneficial to our business men and others. By this medium we have been furnished daily with the news from the East and West, and have also been able to communicate with our correspondents and friends, thousands of miles distant, with great ease at any moment. The introduction of this valuable invention into our State has been attended with gratifying results, and is being more highly appreciated every day. By the proper use of these great discoveries of our age—the Railroad and the Telegraph—and by fully availing ourselves of the facilities which they proffer, we can be greatly aided in advancing the interests of our State.

The efforts of our citizens to produce cotton have been crowned with very encouraging success. There have been, and still are, many difficulties to be contended with and overcome before the business of raising cotton can become as remunerative as the raising of cereals in more favorable localities; but the experience gained during the past few years by the citizens of the cotton growing districts will be of incalculable benefit to them in their future operations. The recent accessions of strength which those settlements have received, have had an inspiring effect upon the old settlers there, and they feel that many of the difficulties under which they have heretofore labored are about to be overcome.

The Indian disturbances on the plains, and the precarious nature of the transportation by the route usually travelled from the East, have caused all eyes to be turned in other directions to discover a route which, while promising the safety and certainty of regular communication that the old travelled route does not afford, will, at the same time, not be so expensive as to render it impracticable for the service we want. These requi-

sites we hope will be found in the route to this State by way of the Colorado River. In view of the probable necessity of our being compelled to use and to depend principally upon this route for the purposes of communication and commerce, steps have been taken by the Deseret Mercantile Association to build a warehouse at the head of navigation on the Colorado River. The site selected for the erection of that building is 125 miles distant from St. George. A road is being constructed from the latter point to the warehouse, and companies have been formed to establish settlements at suitable points contiguous to the proposed Landing and on the road leading thereto. When the contemplated measures respecting this route shall have been fully carried out, I think it is not too much to say that its importance to our State will be immense. Sanguine hopes are entertained that when once that route is opened, and traffic established by it, goods can be delivered in Great Salt Lake City as cheap, if not cheaper, than by any other present travelled route. Besides, its proximity to our Southern settlements gives it one great advantage over every other route, viz.: that to reach the landing at the head of navigation we are required to go very little beyond the limits of our own State. The development and benefits which will attend this traffic and intercourse at those Settlements which are now viewed as somewhat remote and out of the way, can be readily understood. In view of these prospects the citizens of the Southern portion of our State are hopeful for the future, and they already anticipate the beneficial results which will follow the adoption of this route.

May Heaven's blessings rest down upon your deliberations.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

hundreds of miles on every side of us, making our position here one of complete isolation, we have become deeply attached to these valleys. Embosomed in the midst of the mighty range of mountains which form the backbone of our continent, they invited us to rest when we were weary pilgrims, fleeing from heartless and cruel persecution which had sought to destroy us and obliterate our religion from the face of the earth, and, since our residence here, they have been to us all they promised to be—an asylum and secure retreat—a peaceful home for us and the Israel of God who have gathered here. The deplorable events which have transpired in those portions of our country where we formerly resided—the fruits of foul rebellion and the abuse of that liberty which our Fathers bequeathed unto us as a most inestimable and precious legacy—have enabled us to appreciate the seclusion of these mountain fastnesses, and has given Deseret an importance which was but little dreamed of a few years ago.

There has been no change since I last addressed you in the relationship of the State of Deseret to the Parent Government. The Congress of the United States has not yet deemed it proper to admit Deseret into the family of States. In petitioning to be admitted into the Union as a Sovereign State, we were desirous of lightening the expenses of the General Government by bearing our own governmental expenses; this may yet be viewed as an object of sufficient importance to prompt Congress to look favorably upon our request. Indeed, it seems probable that the time is not far distant when we will be requested and solicited to assume the dignity and responsibilities of a Sovereign State among our Sister States in the Union. It has been urged that our population was not sufficient to entitle us to this right; but this can no longer be held as an objection, even if our population had not increased to the

number required under the last apportionment for the election of a member of the House of Representatives of the United States; for the Territory of Nevada, which has recently been released from her condition of Territorial dependence and been offered the robes of sovereignty, did not have, at the time of her admission into the Union as a State, a population to exceed 40,000 souls. In order that every thing may be in readiness when Congress shall recognize our State organization, and to save confusion and trouble when the transition from a Territorial condition to that of a State shall have been fully accomplished, I would respectfully suggest that you enact that the laws now in force in the Territory of Utah be in full force and virtue in law in the State of Deseret.

The progress which is being made in the opening of coal mines—by which coal in increased quantities and of an improved quality is being brought into market—in the erection of handsome and substantial stores and public buildings and commodious and elegant dwellings, in the production of staples and in the advancement of home manufactures of various kinds, is a cause of sincere congratulation. Machinery for the manufacture of woollen and cotton fabrics has been imported and put into successful operation, and I trust that the day is not far distant when our importation of these articles will be comparatively limited.

The Pacific Railroad, which has occupied so large a share of public attention for the past few years, is being forwarded, both East and West, with commendable rapidity. A portion of the route for the road through our State has been surveyed, and it is now ascertained that it can be laid through these mountains without meeting with the difficulties which were anticipated as likely to prove almost insuperable. The Telegraphic wires have already been stretched across the Continent, and have proved

beneficial to our business men and others. By this medium we have been furnished daily with the news from the East and West, and have also been able to communicate with our correspondents and friends, thousands of miles distant, with great ease at any moment. The introduction of this valuable invention into our State has been attended with gratifying results, and is being more highly appreciated every day. By the proper use of these great discoveries of our age—the Railroad and the Telegraph—and by fully availing ourselves of the facilities which they proffer, we can be greatly aided in advancing the interests of our State.

The efforts of our citizens to produce cotton have been crowned with very encouraging success. There have been, and still are, many difficulties to be contended with and overcome before the business of raising cotton can become as remunerative as the raising of cereals in more favorable localities; but the experience gained during the past few years by the citizens of the cotton growing districts will be of incalculable benefit to them in their future operations. The recent accessions of strength which those settlements have received, have had an inspiring effect upon the old settlers there, and they feel that many of the difficulties under which they have heretofore labored are about to be overcome.

The Indian disturbances on the plains, and the precarious nature of the transportation by the route usually travelled from the East, have caused all eyes to be turned in other directions to discover a route which, while promising the safety and certainty of regular communication that the old travelled route does not afford, will, at the same time, not be so expensive as to render it impracticable for the service we want. These requi-

sites we hope will be found in the route to this State by way of the Colorado River. In view of the probable necessity of our being compelled to use and to depend principally upon this route for the purposes of communication and commerce, steps have been taken by the Deseret Mercantile Association to build a warehouse at the head of navigation on the Colorado River. The site selected for the erection of that building is 125 miles distant from St. George. A road is being constructed from the latter point to the warehouse, and companies have been formed to establish settlements at suitable points contiguous to the proposed Landing and on the road leading thereto. When the contemplated measures respecting this route shall have been fully carried out, I think it is not too much to say that its importance to our State will be immense. Sanguine hopes are entertained that when once that route is opened, and traffic established by it, goods can be delivered in Great Salt Lake City as cheap, if not cheaper, than by any other present travelled route. Besides, its proximity to our Southern settlements gives it one great advantage over every other route, viz.: that to reach the landing at the head of navigation we are required to go very little beyond the limits of our own State. The development and benefits which will attend this traffic and intercourse at those Settlements which are now viewed as somewhat remote and out of the way, can be readily understood. In view of these prospects the citizens of the Southern portion of our State are hopeful for the future, and they already anticipate the beneficial results which will follow the adoption of this route.

May Heaven's blessings rest down upon your deliberations.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

hundreds of miles on every side of us, making our position here one of complete isolation, we have become deeply attached to these valleys. Embosomed in the midst of the mighty range of mountains which form the backbone of our continent, they invited us to rest when we were weary pilgrims, fleeing from heartless and cruel persecution which had sought to destroy us and obliterate our religion from the face of the earth, and, since our residence here, they have been to us all they promised to be—an asylum and secure retreat—a peaceful home for us and the Israel of God who have gathered here. The deplorable events which have transpired in those portions of our country where we formerly resided—the fruits of foul rebellion and the abuse of that liberty which our Fathers bequeathed unto us as a most inestimable and precious legacy—have enabled us to appreciate the seclusion of these mountain fastnesses, and has given Deseret an importance which was but little dreamed of a few years ago.

There has been no change since I last addressed you in the relationship of the State of Deseret to the Parent Government. The Congress of the United States has not yet deemed it proper to admit Deseret into the family of States. In petitioning to be admitted into the Union as a Sovereign State, we were desirous of lightening the expenses of the General Government by bearing our own governmental expenses; this may yet be viewed as an object of sufficient importance to prompt Congress to look favorably upon our request. Indeed, it seems probable that the time is not far distant when we will be requested and solicited to assume the dignity and responsibilities of a Sovereign State among our Sister States in the Union. It has been urged that our population was not sufficient to entitle us to this right; but this can no longer be held as an objection, even if our population had not increased to the

number required under the last apportionment for the election of a member of the House of Representatives of the United States; for the Territory of Nevada, which has recently been released from her condition of Territorial dependence and been offered the robes of sovereignty, did not have, at the time of her admission into the Union as a State, a population to exceed 40,000 souls. In order that every thing may be in readiness when Congress shall recognize our State organization, and to save confusion and trouble when the transition from a Territorial condition to that of a State shall have been fully accomplished, I would respectfully suggest that you enact that the laws now in force in the Territory of Utah be in full force and virtue in law in the State of Deseret.

The progress which is being made in the opening of coal mines—by which coal in increased quantities and of an improved quality is being brought into market—in the erection of handsome and substantial stores and public buildings and commodious and elegant dwellings, in the production of staples and in the advancement of home manufactures of various kinds, is a cause of sincere congratulation. Machinery for the manufacture of woollen and cotton fabrics has been imported and put into successful operation, and I trust that the day is not far distant when our importation of these articles will be comparatively limited.

The Pacific Railroad, which has occupied so large a share of public attention for the past few years, is being forwarded, both East and West, with commendable rapidity. A portion of the route for the road through our State has been surveyed, and it is now ascertained that it can be laid through these mountains without meeting with the difficulties which were anticipated as likely to prove almost insuperable. The Telegraphic wires have already been stretched across the Continent, and have proved

beneficial to our business men and others. By this medium we have been furnished daily with the news from the East and West, and have also been able to communicate with our correspondents and friends, thousands of miles distant, with great ease at any moment. The introduction of this valuable invention into our State has been attended with gratifying results, and is being more highly appreciated every day. By the proper use of these great discoveries of our age—the Railroad and the Telegraph—and by fully availing ourselves of the facilities which they proffer, we can be greatly aided in advancing the interests of our State.

The efforts of our citizens to produce cotton have been crowned with very encouraging success. There have been, and still are, many difficulties to be contended with and overcome before the business of raising cotton can become as remunerative as the raising of cereals in more favorable localities; but the experience gained during the past few years by the citizens of the cotton growing districts will be of incalculable benefit to them in their future operations. The recent accessions of strength which those settlements have received, have had an inspiring effect upon the old settlers there, and they feel that many of the difficulties under which they have heretofore labored are about to be overcome.

The Indian disturbances on the plains, and the precarious nature of the transportation by the route usually travelled from the East, have caused all eyes to be turned in other directions to discover a route which, while promising the safety and certainty of regular communication that the old travelled route does not afford, will, at the same time, not be so expensive as to render it impracticable for the service we want. These requi-

sites we hope will be found in the route to this State by way of the Colorado River. In view of the probable necessity of our being compelled to use and to depend principally upon this route for the purposes of communication and commerce, steps have been taken by the Deseret Mercantile Association to build a warehouse at the head of navigation on the Colorado River. The site selected for the erection of that building is 125 miles distant from St. George. A road is being constructed from the latter point to the warehouse, and companies have been formed to establish settlements at suitable points contiguous to the proposed Landing and on the road leading thereto. When the contemplated measures respecting this route shall have been fully carried out, I think it is not too much to say that its importance to our State will be immense. Sanguine hopes are entertained that when once that route is opened, and traffic established by it, goods can be delivered in Great Salt Lake City as cheap, if not cheaper, than by any other present travelled route. Besides, its proximity to our Southern settlements gives it one great advantage over every other route, viz.: that to reach the landing at the head of navigation we are required to go very little beyond the limits of our own State. The development and benefits which will attend this traffic and intercourse at those Settlements which are now viewed as somewhat remote and out of the way, can be readily understood. In view of these prospects the citizens of the Southern portion of our State are hopeful for the future, and they already anticipate the beneficial results which will follow the adoption of this route.

May Heaven's blessings rest down upon your deliberations.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

hundreds of miles on every side of us, making our position here one of complete isolation, we have become deeply attached to these valleys. Embosomed in the midst of the mighty range of mountains which form the backbone of our continent, they invited us to rest when we were weary pilgrims, fleeing from heartless and cruel persecution which had sought to destroy us and obliterate our religion from the face of the earth, and, since our residence here, they have been to us all they promised to be—an asylum and secure retreat—a peaceful home for us and the Israel of God who have gathered here. The deplorable events which have transpired in those portions of our country where we formerly resided—the fruits of foul rebellion and the abuse of that liberty which our Fathers bequeathed unto us as a most inestimable and precious legacy—have enabled us to appreciate the seclusion of these mountain fastnesses, and has given Deseret an importance which was but little dreamed of a few years ago.

There has been no change since I last addressed you in the relationship of the State of Deseret to the Parent Government. The Congress of the United States has not yet deemed it proper to admit Deseret into the family of States. In petitioning to be admitted into the Union as a Sovereign State, we were desirous of lightening the expenses of the General Government by bearing our own governmental expenses; this may yet be viewed as an object of sufficient importance to prompt Congress to look favorably upon our request. Indeed, it seems probable that the time is not far distant when we will be requested and solicited to assume the dignity and responsibilities of a Sovereign State among our Sister States in the Union. It has been urged that our population was not sufficient to entitle us to this right; but this can no longer be held as an objection, even if our population had not increased to the

number required under the last apportionment for the election of a member of the House of Representatives of the United States; for the Territory of Nevada, which has recently been released from her condition of Territorial dependence and been offered the robes of sovereignty, did not have, at the time of her admission into the Union as a State, a population to exceed 40,000 souls. In order that every thing may be in readiness when Congress shall recognize our State organization, and to save confusion and trouble when the transition from a Territorial condition to that of a State shall have been fully accomplished, I would respectfully suggest that you enact that the laws now in force in the Territory of Utah be in full force and virtue in law in the State of Deseret.

The progress which is being made in the opening of coal mines—by which coal in increased quantities and of an improved quality is being brought into market—in the erection of handsome and substantial stores and public buildings and commodious and elegant dwellings, in the production of staples and in the advancement of home manufactures of various kinds, is a cause of sincere congratulation. Machinery for the manufacture of woollen and cotton fabrics has been imported and put into successful operation, and I trust that the day is not far distant when our importation of these articles will be comparatively limited.

The Pacific Railroad, which has occupied so large a share of public attention for the past few years, is being forwarded, both East and West, with commendable rapidity. A portion of the route for the road through our State has been surveyed, and it is now ascertained that it can be laid through these mountains without meeting with the difficulties which were anticipated as likely to prove almost insuperable. The Telegraphic wires have already been stretched across the Continent, and have proved

beneficial to our business men and others. By this medium we have been furnished daily with the news from the East and West, and have also been able to communicate with our correspondents and friends, thousands of miles distant, with great ease at any moment. The introduction of this valuable invention into our State has been attended with gratifying results, and is being more highly appreciated every day. By the proper use of these great discoveries of our age—the Railroad and the Telegraph—and by fully availing ourselves of the facilities which they proffer, we can be greatly aided in advancing the interests of our State.

The efforts of our citizens to produce cotton have been crowned with very encouraging success. There have been, and still are, many difficulties to be contended with and overcome before the business of raising cotton can become as remunerative as the raising of cereals in more favorable localities; but the experience gained during the past few years by the citizens of the cotton growing districts will be of incalculable benefit to them in their future operations. The recent accessions of strength which those settlements have received, have had an inspiring effect upon the old settlers there, and they feel that many of the difficulties under which they have heretofore labored are about to be overcome.

The Indian disturbances on the plains, and the precarious nature of the transportation by the route usually travelled from the East, have caused all eyes to be turned in other directions to discover a route which, while promising the safety and certainty of regular communication that the old travelled route does not afford, will, at the same time, not be so expensive as to render it impracticable for the service we want. These requi-

sites we hope will be found in the route to this State by way of the Colorado River. In view of the probable necessity of our being compelled to use and to depend principally upon this route for the purposes of communication and commerce, steps have been taken by the Deseret Mercantile Association to build a warehouse at the head of navigation on the Colorado River. The site selected for the erection of that building is 125 miles distant from St. George. A road is being constructed from the latter point to the warehouse, and companies have been formed to establish settlements at suitable points contiguous to the proposed Landing and on the road leading thereto. When the contemplated measures respecting this route shall have been fully carried out, I think it is not too much to say that its importance to our State will be immense. Sanguine hopes are entertained that when once that route is opened, and traffic established by it, goods can be delivered in Great Salt Lake City as cheap, if not cheaper, than by any other present travelled route. Besides, its proximity to our Southern settlements gives it one great advantage over every other route, viz.: that to reach the landing at the head of navigation we are required to go very little beyond the limits of our own State. The development and benefits which will attend this traffic and intercourse at those Settlements which are now viewed as somewhat remote and out of the way, can be readily understood. In view of these prospects the citizens of the Southern portion of our State are hopeful for the future, and they already anticipate the beneficial results which will follow the adoption of this route.

May Heaven's blessings rest down upon your deliberations.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.